

THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING.

NO. 828

JEFFERSON STREET

LOUISVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE To those in Arrears.

As cash down is demanded for every article used in our business, we are compelled to call on all in arrears to pay up at once. After February no paper will be sent unless the money is paid in advance. All in arrears not paid up at that time will be striken off our mail books. Send your orders at once.

Daily, six months.....\$ 5 60

" one year.....10 00

Weekly, one year.....2 00

All orders, with the money, will be promptly attended to.

News of the Day.

Military Summary.

Sherman has met the enemy and he is theirs. Bragg's "five proclamations and one brigade" have out-flanked the "out-flankers" general of the age, and Richmond is in a panic. The "Southern lion" has been killed, and his army driven to the jungles of South Carolina." Probably the sight of him resurrected will convine the rebels that the day of judgment is come.

Which *dies illa*, if the Enquirer is to be believed, the rebel Congressmen are discounting in advance. "The wicked lie when no man dares speak."

The news of the rebel press wax pathetically indignant. Such Demosthenian oratory is enough to bring tears to the eyes of a credulous or a coarse native editor; and such fictions in arriving at illogical conclusions from incontroverted premises will probably eventuate in demoralizing our telegraphic telegrams.

The Atlanta press from Charleston an impudent and notorious rumpor of the capture of Augusta. The importance of this city as a manufacturing point is inferior to none in the confederacy. The last of Hood's troops passed through the city on the 10th. This leaves the entire territory between the Savannah and the Mississippi open to the rebels.

The rebels have occupied Georgetown. Now let the old collector be reinstated at that port; if he has escaped with his life these years of rebel rule, it will be remembered that the traitors put him on trial for treason.

The rebels confess that Sherman allowed no quarter in Columbia, and that his treatment of citizens was kind.

News Summary.

The House took along stately hand in hand up the antislavery aisle at Memphis; and other rebel entreats, by revoking the authority for the appointment of purchasing agents. "Such small cases of persons" have managed to inflict a large amount of misery on the southwest.

The Senate passed the bill for the registration of all citizens who served in the army since the war began, and the six hundred millions loan bill. An important amendment was inserted in the Indian appropriation bill, allowing civilized Indians to become citizens and receive the benefit of the homestead law. Now the question arises, what constitutes a civilized nation?

It is believed that the extension of patents will be granted. The patent system affords ample protection to inventors, while the numerous extensions heretofore granted are for the most part an intolerable tax on industry.

The preparations for relaying the Atlantic telegraph next summer are progressing satisfactorily. Over a hundred miles of cable are constructed weekly.

The war for Mexican independence is beginning its second year. No quarter is asked or given. The national troops shoot French soldiers on the ground that they are aiding and abetting treason; and the imperialists shoot the national soldiers on the ground that they are guerrillas, and to add to the misery of the hapless state of affairs, Mexico has just burned eight villages because the inhabitants are not traitors.

Such a confession, as that ought to settle the question. More than fifty per cent. of the army, by that showing, have abandoned the cause, and "depression of spirits" has seized upon everybody else. Governor Vance says that any amount of triumphant marching by the Yankee army through confederate territory is no conquest. He thinks God that the Confederacy does not consist of brick and mortar." Our nationality consists in our people." This is not an animating view, considering that the people have got so depressed and have come to the "dreadful risk of international dissensions." A nationality consisting of a people in that condition, is in a bad way. The Governor asks cheerily if Georgia is conquered, because Sherman went through it without opposition. He affirms that she is far from it. Her people are not conquered but only fatally depressed in spirits. The remedy is at hand, and easy to take. Just let the people rouse themselves out of their depression, that's all. Let them do that and then march straight up—not to the canon's mouth first—but to the "jaws of impossibility," secure the "tangible realities" located there, and proceed thence to win immortality and Confederate independence without further delay.

Thus it is shown that in a period of four years our fisheries have gained about twenty tons per day, which don't show much of a diminution in quantity. The Winter Bay fishing amounts to but little, but the fishermen do not work for the market, but for the pleasure of the early spring—before the lake opens—taking from three to five tons per day. These fish bring a handsome price, from the fact that the demand is great and the supply limited. Bass, pike, and pickerel are not exclusively confined to the clear waters, nor are caught in the vicinity of our neighboring lakes in greater quantities than in the Bay."

In the meantime, the editor of the Union Press is a most unknown individual. We should like to know who he is, and what he has been; if he were not a rebel sympathizer or dealer in contraband goods. Let him come out!—[Democrat.]

The results of our "peace conferences" and the reports of our continued successes are causing great financial and commercial depression in England.

Sales of seven-thirties, \$3,127,000. Gold closed weak at 196 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fish in Lake Erie.

Speaking of the supply of fish in Lake Erie, the Sandusky Register says:

"But few men, acquainted with the subject, are willing to concede that the quantity of fish in Lake Erie is diminished, and in fact all statistics on the subject sustain the theory that the fish are increasing."

April, October and November, in the year 1860, about thirty tons of fish per day were taken from what is known as the Sandusky Fishing Grounds; in 1861, thirty-five tons per day; in 1862, forty tons per day; in 1863, fifty tons per day; and in 1864, from fifty to fifty-one tons per day.

This curious exhibition of illogical and inconsequential reasoning, is characteristic of rebel leaders. They constantly indulge in the like. They demonstrate the practicability of any scheme by showing that it *ought to succeed* and will, if no allowances has to be made for defective qualities in human nature. And they speak of courage, good cheer, patience, endurance, hopefulness, as if these were qualities wholly within the domain of the will. Accordingly they threaten, denounce and command, in their appeals to these qualities.

It is stated that quite a number of youths from the Confederacy, who were pursuing their studies in England, have unexpectedly returned home. This is given as a reason for the abrupt termination of their scholastic engagements the constant jeers and ridicule of their British schoolfellows, who were eternally taunting them for their absence from home while their country was engaged in a struggle of life and death.

A Cincinnati paper, in speaking of the overthrow of the rebels at Atlanta, says that just before the Federal troops entered the town, an Indiana company, almost worn out with the march, were straggling along with very little regard to order. Hurrying up to meet them, the rebels shouted, "Close up! Close up!" If the rebels were to fire when you're straggling along this way, they couldn't hit a cussed one of you!" And the boys closed up immediately.

"In the meantime" who are you?

Lieut.

They don't rise to the grand spectacle, or glorious design that the management of other people's affairs belong to us, the inner circle, &c. [Democrat.]

Two of the selectmen of a certain town in Wayne county, Vermilion, have sharp words to say to main chance. Being authorized to procure men to apply to the credit of the town, they secured two men, at the town's expense, as substitutes for themselves.

Another Proclamation.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, is trying to save the Confederacy by proclamations. His efforts in that line have the genuine rebel type. They consist mainly in denouncing as highly improper, unpatriotic and absurd, the despondency which he confesses to be almost fatally prevalent. They also, in accordance with the type, announce the achievement of success as being a very simple and easy affair. It only requires that all malcontents, all who are shirking and flying from duty, all who, from principle, fear, disengagement, disgust, the consciousness of defeat, whatever other motive, have forsaken the cause, should return to it. "If every body will only just turn in now and give us one everlasting boost, we shall come out of the quagmire in a twinkling." How plain it all seems. The Governor says:

The great argument which will be brought forward to shake your honor and intended to excite you to despair, will be that successful resistance is no longer possible. Some will tell you that we are already subdued that the enemy outnumbers us; that the right is on their side, and all submit and we might as well submit now. This, my countrymen, is false, and as frequently proceeds from a craven or a traitorous, as from an honest but mistaken spirit.

Exactly. But here is the very problem which everybody sees to be so formidable, except an infatuated rebel official. The very extent of that kind of talk in the South shows how disastrously widespread what the Governor calls a "craven and traitorous" spirit is. He proceeds:

Great as our calamities have been, *struck as we are for all supplies, both of man and material*, I tell you in all candor, that when I survey our condition by the light of human history, I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our cause, *except the depression of spirit among the people and the still more dreadful risk of international dissension*.

Here he admits in forcible language the straitened condition of the army which is not calculated to cheer up the down-hearted. But he sees one danger, may two, which "threaten to be fatal" to his cause.

"Depression of spirits" and the "still more dreadful risk of international dissension." In that article you speak of John C. Breckinridge as high-minded and chivalrous, and who had doubtless sent his "young cousin" on his errand higher "out of regard for his native State".

We thought you ought to have had enough of both sense and loyalty to know better. There is not a more guilty man in the Confederacy than he, nor one who has acted with more treachery and deceit. He consented to be the central figure in the scheme that initiated the rebellion, namely, the rupture of the Democracy at Charleston. Subsequent events show no doubt that his nomination then for the Presidency, was the deliberate first step in the great conspiracy. And there is as little doubt that he knew it to be such. Yet he kept up a treacherous pretense of loyalty till some time after the rebellion had been inaugurated by war. And held on to his seat in the United States Senate until he was finally expelled in December, 1861.

Through the early weeks of the rebellion, that anxious and terrible time, he was busy with secret plotings that belied his public manifestoes. He was steadily giving assistance in the organization and recruiting of companies for the rebel army, and openly tantalizing compromises and methods of "adjusting our unhappy differences." He was busy, in short, as the Devil, in whose service he was, could make him, in scheming to secure Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy. And no conspirator in the whole criminal gang played a less frank and open game than did John C. Breckinridge at that period.

And it does seem to us that if you were not hopelessly afflicted with chivalry on the brain, you would not take such extra and uncalled-for pains to laud his "high-mindedness."

The Democrat don't like to have us quote from its old files. The editor prefers we should transfer bodily all his editorials to our column, "from the commencement of this contest up to the present time!" He says:

We shall then have the whole view of the subject and not scraps. The programme of the Government has changed since that time, not we.

We don't suppose you have changed.

The change is doubtless in your *published opinions* and not in your convictions. It seems to be as hard for a thoroughly pro-slavery man to be loyal, as of old for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of Heaven.

Accordingly the display of loyalty which such a man makes at any time has the fitful, spasmodic, half-hysterical characteristics we alluded to, as descriptive of the innocent's loyalty.

The editor objects to what he calls "scraps logic." This is not surprising. We don't know any species of logic that he is in favor of. For instance, in an article on freedom of speech, written by him a few days since, he defends the right of any one to advocate rebellion with much explicitness. He says "if any one chooses to advocate the recognition of Southern independence rather than prosecute the war any further, who has a right to silence him?" And much more to the same breath he says this:

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Speech of Hon. J. H. Lowry.

We publish the peroration of Mr. J. H. Lowry's admirable speech in the Legislature the other day on the resolution to inquire into the military administration of affairs in Kentucky, &c., &c. It is a searching and terrible rebuke of the miserable semi-traitors that make up so large a part of that body. The finiteness of human affairs is a blessed fact. It is a comfort to know that legislative bodies must break up at last. We know that there is a most distressing and shameful amount of disloyalty in our State, but there is not so much of the complexion of this Legislature would seem to indicate.

Chivalry, &c.

The Louisville Union Press tries to rebuke us for admitting that there are such human beings as "high-minded" and "chivalrous" rebels. [Louisville Journal.]

Don't you think that's a *teetle* overdrawn? We don't "try to rebuke" you for admitting that there are such human beings as "high-minded" and "chivalrous" rebels. [Louisville Journal.]

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BY TELEGRAPH.

A Battle Expected Between Sherman and Johnson.

It may occur at any moment.

Schofield Probably with Sherman.

A. P. Hill's Corps has gone South.

It Compels Lee to Close his Lines.

Rebels Destroy Stores Petersburg.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Times' Washington special says that, in anticipation of a battle between Sherman and Johnson, of which we may receive intelligence at any moment, the War Department has dispatched a well-appointed corps of surgeons and nurses to Wilmington, from which point they will be sent forward to Sherman's army.

They are simply provided with hospital and everything necessary to the care of the sick and wounded.

The rumor that Schofield has formed a junction with Sherman is regarded here as altogether probable, but the Government is confident of Gen. Sherman's ability even without Schofield's forces, to take care of himself, and any forces the rebels are able to send against him. Still, as Lee will undoubtedly exhaust every available resource in his power to check Sherman's audacious advance, the speedily junction of two armies is desirable as making assurance doubly sure.

The arrival of deserters from the rebel army comes in a steady stream. Many of them before they leave our lines are separately examined, and their testimony for the past few days is to the effect that A. P. Hill's corps has left for the South to aid in resisting us.

If this should prove true, it is deemed absolutely necessary that Lee must shorten his lines, which necessity is the only ground for the rumored evacuation of Petersburg.

Letters from Grant's headquarters say that, though quiet in front of Richmond, active operations have long been looked for, and the utmost vigilance is observed in our lines.

On Friday last one hundred and ninety deserters came into the tv. Armies of the Potomac and the James. They report that the Petersburg station was filled with rebel deserters, stores but has been burned. This is construed as an additional proof of their intention to evacuate the town.

The Military railroad has been completed to the position of the left of the Army of the Potomac on Hunter's Run, and trains will commence running on it regularly to-day.

The Herald's St. Louis dispatches represent the demoralization in Kirby Smith's trans-Mississippi army to be equal to that of other rebel armies in various portions of the country.

Large numbers of deserters from it are constantly coming into the Union lines at Little Rock.

Two-thirds of his men are said to be conscripts, who are satisfied that the Confederacy is a failure, and are disgusted with service. They are disconsolate at making their escape and getting back to their homes.

The Tribune's Washington special says that Gen. Johnston assumed command of the forces in the rear and front of Sherman on Thursday last.

He will remain at Richmond, and direct movement from that point, as well as build his own army for the defense of Richmond.

Richmond papers of Monday are silent as to Sherman's exact location. It is a matter of doubt whether they really know where he stands; if so, it is because he has moved into North Carolina.

The World's special says the Richmond papers of yesterday maintain their reserve in regard to military operations in North Carolina, but as they are not in an exultant mood, we are certain that Sherman has not yet encountered any formidable opposition in his path.

Judge Hughes, who accompanied General Singleton as far as Grant's lines on his way to Richmond, has returned here. Gen. Singleton entered the rebel lines and proceeded to Richmond.

The rebels are forced to-day that the nomination of Hugh McCallum as Secretary of the Treasury will be sent to the Senate on Friday, March 31, and will be once acted on in order that he may assume the duties with the commencement of the new session.

AN ACT.—March 1.—The House resumed the consideration of the amending bill, an unsuccessful attempt was made to strike out the additional duty of fifteen cents on a hundred pounds of railroad iron.

The Richmond Dispatch says Gen. Joe Johnston on Thursday evening last assumed command of the army in Gen. Sherman's front, lately commanded by General Beauregard.

The Richmond Whig has the following from Charlotte, Feb. 22d. We are indebted to the editor of the Southern Express Company for Angus Anna of the 20th. No important military movements are reported.

Captain Dickinson captured several officers and a considerable number of enlisted men during the recent Yankee raid into Tennessee.

Gen. Forrest has been placed in command of all the cavalry in the District of Mississippi, east of Louisiana and west of Tennessee.

His first general order promises a reorganization of the cavalry, with the restoration of strict discipline; he threatens to exterminate all Confederate stragglers, robbers and deserters.

General Thomas' troops are being mounted for a supposed march through Alabama.

PITTSBURG, March 1, M.—River risen 9 feet since by the pier mark. Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, March 1, M.—River risen 10 inches. Weather clear. White frost last night.

BOOK TRADE.

JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES, BY RAYWARD TAYLOR.

Price \$2.50. For sale by CIVILL & CALVERT, 43 Main street.

Arctic Researches and Life among the Esquimaux, BY CHARLES E. HALL,

With Map and 100 Illustrations. Price \$4.50. For CIVILL & CALVERT, 43 Main street.

We are opening a fine stock of FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES CIVILL & CALVERT.

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